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Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#6	Search **inhibitor and Norwalk virus**	10:34:50	4
#5	Search **inhibitor and nvl**	10:34:27	2
#4	Search **inhibtor and NVL**	10:34:25	0
#3	Search **Marionneau S 2002**	09:56:29	3
#2	Search **severin m 2002**	09:55:59	1
#1	Search **Severine M 2002**	09:55:57	0

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DATE: Monday, October 29, 2007

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L9	(Fug-apha-2)	0
	DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L8	L7	11
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L7	oligosaccharide and L5	52
	DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L6	L5	11
	DB=PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L5	L3 and composition	52
☐	L4	L2 and l3	0
☐	L3	(GalNAc-alpha-2)	52
☐	L2	histo adj blood	120
☐	L1	blood adj histo	0

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 NEWS  1          Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  JUL 02  LMEDLINE coverage updated
 NEWS  3  JUL 02  SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
 NEWS  4  JUL 02  CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
 NEWS  5  JUL 02  CA/CAplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
 NEWS  6  JUL 16  CAplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
 NEWS  7  JUL 18  CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
 NEWS  8  JUL 26  USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
 NEWS  9  JUL 30  USGENE now available on STN
 NEWS 10  AUG 06  CAS REGISTRY enhanced with new experimental property tags
 NEWS 11  AUG 06  FSTA enhanced with new thesaurus edition
 NEWS 12  AUG 13  CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for granted
                  patents
 NEWS 13  AUG 20  CA/CAplus enhanced with CAS indexing in pre-1907 records
 NEWS 14  AUG 27  Full-text patent databases enhanced with predefined
                  patent family display formats from INPADOCDB
 NEWS 15  AUG 27  USPATOLD now available on STN
 NEWS 16  AUG 28  CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental
                  spectral property data
 NEWS 17  SEP 07  STN AnaVist, Version 2.0, now available with Derwent
                  World Patents Index
 NEWS 18  SEP 13  FORIS renamed to SOFIS
 NEWS 19  SEP 13  INPADOCDB enhanced with monthly SDI frequency
 NEWS 20  SEP 17  CA/CAplus enhanced with printed CA page images from
                  1967-1998
 NEWS 21  SEP 17  CAplus coverage extended to include traditional medicine
                  patents
 NEWS 22  SEP 24  EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 23  OCT 02  CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches
                  Zentralblatt
 NEWS 24  OCT 19  BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds

 NEWS EXPRESS  19 SEPTEMBER 2007:  CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 2007.

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Oct 2007 (20071028/ED)


```
=> oligosaccharid
             1 OLIGOSACCHARID
             2 OLIGOSACCHARIDS
L1           3 OLIGOSACCHARID
                 (OLIGOSACCHARID OR OLIGOSACCHARIDS)

=> "Fuc-alpha-2"
          1865 "FUC"
             5 "FUCS"
          1870 "FUC"
                 ("FUC" OR "FUCS")
       1720798 "ALPHA"
          2480 "ALPHAS"
       1720907 "ALPHA"
                 ("ALPHA" OR "ALPHAS")
       9348277 "2"
L2           15 "FUC-ALPHA-2"
                 ("FUC"(W)"ALPHA"(W)"2")

=> norwalk and L2
           631 NORWALK
L3           0 NORWALK AND L2

=> inhibitor and L2
        555233 INHIBITOR
        558378 INHIBITORS
        871400 INHIBITOR
                 (INHIBITOR OR INHIBITORS)
L4           2 INHIBITOR AND L2

=> D L4 IBIB ABS 1-2

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1997:375443  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          127:62243
TITLE:                    High affinity binding of the Entamoeba histolytica
                          lectin to polyvalent N-acetylgalactosaminides
AUTHOR(S):                Schnaar, Ronald L.; Adler, Pablo; Lee, Yuan C.; Lee,
                          Reiko T.; Petri, William A., Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA
SOURCE:                   Proceedings of the ERDEC Scientific Conference on
                          Chemical and Biological Defense Research, Aberdeen
                          Proving Ground, Md., Nov. 15-18, 1994 (1996), Meeting
```

Date 1994, 511-517. Editor(s): Berg, Dorothy A. National Technical Information Service: Springfield, Va.
CODEN: 64NAAX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB Entamoeba histolytica trophozoites initiate pathogenic colonization by adherence to host colonic epithelial glycoconjugates via an amoebic surface lectin which binds to non-reducing terminal galactose (Gal) and N-acetylagalctosamine (GalNAc) residues. A series of natural and synthetic monovalent and multivalent carbohydrate ligands was screened for inhibition of E. histolytica lectin-mediated human red cell hemagglutination. This screen revealed that: (i) the synthetic multivalent neoglycoprotein GalNAc39BSA (having an average of 39 GalNAc residues linked to lysines on bovine serum albumin) is among the most potent ligands tested, with an affinity 140,000-fold higher than monovalent GalNAc and 500,000-fold higher than monovalent Gal; and (ii) small synthetic multivalent ligands which bind with high affinity to the mammalian hepatic lectin (which has similar monosaccharide specificity) do not bind with high affinity to the E. histolytica lectin, revealing a distinct difference in preferred spacing of carbohydrate determinants for binding to the two lectins. The high affinity of GalNAc39BSA allowed facile radioligand binding studies, revealing saturable binding of 125I-GalNAc39BSA to E. histolytica membranes (KD = 10 ± 3 nM, Bmax = 0.9 ± 0.08 pmol/mg membrane protein). Maximal E. histolytica lectin binding required either the presence of a low concentration of calcium chloride (300 μM) or a high concentration (50 mM) of sodium chloride, and had a broad pH maximum (pH 6-9). GalNAc was 7-fold more potent than Gal in blocking radioligand binding, while Gal39BSA was 160-fold more potent than Gal40BSA. The presence of a hydrophobic aglycon (p-nitrophenyl β-N-acetylgalactosaminide) enhanced affinity 8-fold compared to the free monosaccharide, and the β glycoside was a 2-fold better inhibitor than the α glycoside. When synthetic polyvalent saccharide-derivatized linear polymers were tested as inhibitors , the (GalNAcβ) and (GalNAcα3Galβ) derivs. were the most potent, with (GalNAcα) and (GalNAcα3(Fuc. alpha.2)Galβ) derivs. much weaker inhibitors. The data support a model in which a unique pattern of spaced multiple GalNAc residues are the highest affinity targets for the E. histolytica lectin.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:440655 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:3738
TITLE: High affinity binding of the Entamoeba histolytica lectin to polyvalent N-acetylgalactosaminides
AUTHOR(S): Adler, Pablo; Woods, Sheila J.; Lee, Yuan C.; Lee, Reiko T.; Petri, William A., Jr.; Schnaar, Ronald L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Pharmacology Molecular Science, Johns Hopkins School Medicine, Baltimore, MD, 21205, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1995), 270(10), 5164-71
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Entamoeba histolytica trophozoites initiate pathogenic colonization by adherence to host glycoconjugates via an amoebic surface lectin which binds to galactose (Gal) and N-acetylgalactosamine (GalNAc) residues. Monovalent and multivalent carbohydrate ligands were screened for inhibition of E. histolytica lectin-mediated human red cell hemagglutination, revealing that: (i) the synthetic multivalent neoglycoprotein GalNAc39BSA (having an average of 39 GalNAc residues linked to

bovine serum albumin) was 140,000-fold more potent an inhibitor than monovalent GalNAc and 500,000-fold more potent than monovalent Gal; and (ii) small synthetic multivalent ligands which bind with high affinity to the mammalian hepatic Gal/GalNAc lectin do not bind with high affinity to the E. histolytica lectin. Radioligand binding studies revealed saturable binding of 125I-GalNAc39BSA to E. histolytica membranes (KD = 10 nM, Bmax = 0.9 pmol/mg membrane protein). Maximal binding required the presence of calcium chloride (300 μM) or sodium chloride (50 mM), and had a broad pH maximum (pH 6-9). GalNAc39BSA was 200,000-fold more potent than monovalent GalNAc in blocking radio-ligand binding. Among synthetic saccharide-derivatized linear polymers, the GalNAcβ and GalNAcα3Galβ derivs. were the most potent, with GalNAcα and GalNAcα3(Fuc.alpha.2)Galβ derivs. much weaker. The data support a model in which a unique pattern of spaced multiple GalNAc residues are the highest affinity targets for the E. histolytica lectin.

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